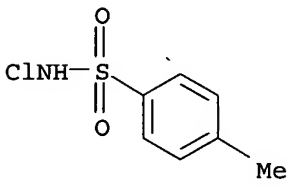
```
=> s e4-e5
             1 "TOSYLCHLORAMIDE SODIUM"/CN
             1 "TOSYLCHLORAMIDE SODIUM TRIHYDRATE"/CN
L5           2 ("TOSYLCHLORAMIDE SODIUM"/CN OR "TOSYLCHLORAMIDE SODIUM TRIHYDRA
               TE"/CN)

=> d rn str cn 1-2

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN   7080-50-4  REGISTRY
```

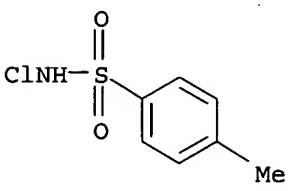


● Na

● 3 H_2O

```
CN   Benzenesulfonamide, N-chloro-4-methyl-, sodium salt, trihydrate (9CI)  (CA
     INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   Sodium, (N-chloro-p-toluenesulfonamido)-, trihydrate (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Tosylchloramide sodium trihydrate

L5   ANSWER 2 OF 2  REGISTRY  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN   127-65-1  REGISTRY
```



● Na

```
CN   Benzenesulfonamide, N-chloro-4-methyl-, sodium salt (9CI)  (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN   p-Toluenesulfonamide, N-chloro-, sodium salt (8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN   Acti-chlore
CN   Aktiven
CN   Aktivin
CN   Anexol
CN   Aseptoclean
CN   Berkendyl
```

CN Chloralone
CN Chloramine-T
CN Chlorasan
CN Chloraseptine
CN Chlorazan
CN Chlorazene
CN Chlorazone
CN Chlorozone
CN Chlorseptol
CN Cloramine T
CN Clorina
CN Clorosan
CN Desinfect
CN Euclorina
CN Gansil
CN Gyneclorina
CN Halamid
CN Heliogen
CN Kloramin
CN Kloramine-T
CN Mannolite
CN Mianine
CN Monochloramine T
CN Multichlor
CN N-Chloro-4-methylbenzylsulfonamide sodium salt
CN N-Chloro-p-toluenesulfonamide sodium
CN N-Chloro-p-toluenesulfonamide sodium salt
CN N-Chlorotoluenesulfonamide sodium salt
CN Sodium chloramine T
CN Sodium N-chloro-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide
CN Sodium N-chloro-p-toluenesulfonamide
CN Sodium p-toluenesulfochloramide
CN Sodium p-toluenesulfonchloramide
CN Sodium p-toluenesulfonylchloramide
CN Sodium tosylchloramide
CN Tampules
CN Tochlorine
CN Tolamine
CN **Tosylchloramide sodium**

IT 98-59-9, p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride 110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 123-90-0, Thiomorpholine **127-65-1**, Chloramine-T 369-34-6, 3,4-Difluoronitrobenzene 501-53-1, Benzyl chloroformate 504-78-9, Thiazolidine 1074-82-4, Potassium phthalimide 7529-22-8, 4-Methylmorpholine N-oxide 14937-45-2, Hexadecyltributylphosphonium bromide 19810-31-2, Benzyloxyacetyl chloride 60456-26-0, (-)-Glycidyl butyrate 154591-02-3, 2,6-Difluoro-4-nitrobenzene trifluoromethane sulfonate
(prepn. of substituted oxazine- and thiazineoxazolidinone antibiotics from)

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 20 USPATFULL on STN

SO Food and Chemical Toxicology (**1992**), 30(1), 65-9
CODEN: FCTOD7; ISSN: 0278-6915

AB The guinea pig maximization test (GMPT) has been in use as a method for the prediction of **skin** sensitization potential for over 20 yr, and is widely accepted by regulatory authorities because of its reliable detection of a wide variety of potential human contact allergens. Nevertheless, the method has some limitations and drawbacks, including the use of a adjuvant, the injection of the test substance at induction thus bypassing the normal **skin** barrier and metabolic function, a subjective endpoint, interference by irritant and/or colored chems., and a relatively long and complex protocol. To address these points, an alternative technique, the local lymph node assay (LLNA), is proposed and has become the focus of much attention. Recent data from interlab. trials have shown a good level of agreement between test facilities and with existing guinea-pig data. The present work investigated the correlation between LLNA results and those derived from the GPMT for 40 chems. covering a range of chem. types and levels of **skin** sensitization potential. The LLNA assay was capable of detecting chems. that exhibit a strong sensitization potential in the GPMT. For chems. classified as moderate sensitizers in the GPMT, the LLNA was usually pos. or provided an indication of sensitizing activity (that was not sufficient to satisfy the current criteria for regarding the result as pos.). Weaker sensitizers in the GPMT were usually not detected by the LLNA. With the single exception of copper chloride, non-sensitizers were not pos. in the LLNA. The results support the view that the LLNA can provide a rapid and objective screening test for strong sensitizers.

IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 55-55-0, Metol 62-53-3, Aniline, biological studies 85-44-9, 1,3-Isobenzofurandione 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-13-3, Propyl paraben 97-00-7, Dinitrochlorobenzene 97-53-0, Eugenol 97-54-1, Isoeugenol 99-96-7, p-Hydroxybenzoic acid, biological studies 104-55-2, Cinnamic aldehyde 106-47-8, p-Chloroaniline, biological studies 106-50-3, p-Phenylene diamine, biological studies 106-51-4, p-Benzoquinone, biological studies 107-75-5, Hydroxycitronellal 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 121-57-3, Sulfanilic acid 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 123-31-9, p-Hydroquinone, biological studies **127-65-1**, Chloramine T 149-30-4, 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole 514-10-3 552-30-7 591-27-5, m-Aminophenol 818-61-1 923-26-2, 2-Hydroxypropyl methacrylate 1459-93-4, Dimethyl isophthalate 2374-65-4 5392-40-5, Citral 7447-39-4, Copper chloride, biological studies 7646-79-9, Cobalt chloride, biological studies 7718-54-9, Nickel chloride, biological studies 7778-50-9, Potassium dichromate 7786-81-4 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 13820-41-2 39236-46-9, Imidazolidinyl urea
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (as contact allergens, local lymph node and guinea pig maximization assays for)

L15 ANSWER 18 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:593009 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:193009
TITLE: The bactericidal activity of aqueous disinfectants applied on living tissues
AUTHOR(S): Reybrouck, G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Public Health, Cathol. Univ. Leuven, Louvan, 3000, Belg.
SOURCE: Pharmaceutisch Weekblad, Scientific Edition (**1985**), 7(3), 100-3
CODEN: PWSEDI; ISSN: 0167-6555
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

SO Pharmaceutisch Weekblad, Scientific Edition (**1985**), 7(3), 100-3
CODEN: PWSEDI; ISSN: 0167-6555

AB Thirteen antiseptic aq. solns. intended for the disinfection of living tissues were compared in regard to their microbial effectiveness towards

Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa. Six antiseptics, which contain boric acid, eosine, H2O2 or an org. Hg compd. as the active substance, did not fulfill the requirements of the preliminary in vitro test. The 7 other prepns. were examd. in a practical test, in which bactericidal activity was assessed on artificially contaminated intact **skin** after exposures of 15 s and 60 s. The most active soln. appeared to be 0.5% tosylchloramide sodium, followed by 0.05% chlorhexidine with 0.5% cetrimide. The other prepns., namely 0.05% chlorhexidine without cetrimide, 0.245% chloroxylenol, 0.04% clorofene, 10% povidone-iodine and 0.2% tosylchloramide sodium, were less active in this practical test.

ST antiseptic disinfectant living tissue; animal tissue bactericide; human **skin** bactericide

IT 54-64-8 55-56-1 88-04-0 102-98-7 120-32-1 **127-65-1** 129-16-8 7722-84-1, biological studies 11113-50-1 17372-87-1 25655-41-8 63688-37-9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(bactericidal activity of, on living tissues)

L15 ANSWER 19 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:59135 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:59135
TITLE: Bactericidal action of bicarbonate ion on selected periodontal pathogenic microorganisms
AUTHOR(S): Newbrun, Ernest; Hoover, Charles I.; Ryder, Mark I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Dent., Univ. California, San Francisco, CA, 94143, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Periodontology (**1984**), 55(11), 658-67
CODEN: JOPRAJ; ISSN: 0022-3492
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

SO Journal of Periodontology (**1984**), 55(11), 658-67
CODEN: JOPRAJ; ISSN: 0022-3492

AB Organisms representative of soil, **skin**, and fecal flora and of supragingival and subgingival flora were tested for inhibition of growth and killing by various salts (NaHCO3, NaCl, MgSO4). The antimicrobial activities of KHCO3, NaF, SDS, and chloramine T were also compared with that of NaHCO3, and the rate at which NaHCO3 exerts its bactericidal effect was studied. Suspected periodontal pathogens were more susceptible to salts than were control nonoral bacteria. Supragingival plaque organisms showed intermediate susceptibility. Periodontal pathogens were more susceptible to NaHCO3 than to NaCl; NaHCO3 and KHCO3 showed similar activity against all strains tested. Accordingly, the antibacterial activity of NaHCO3 is not simply an osmotic effect and is due to the HCHO3 ion. NaF, SDS, and chloramine T had greater antimicrobial activity than NaHCO3. Supragingival bacteria required at least a 6-h exposure to 1.0M NaHCO3 to produce 99% lethality (decrease colony-forming units by 2 log10), whereas selected periodontal pathogens were killed more rapidly (30-120 min). The higher the concn. of HCO3, the faster the lethality. Morphol. examn. by transmission electron microscopy of organisms exposed to bactericidal salt concns. revealed marked fibrillar condensations within the cytoplasm and shrinkage of the cytoplasm from the outer membrane. For NaHCO3 to be clin. effective, a high concn. must be introduced into the periodontal pocket and maintained there long enough to kill periodontal pathogens. Furthermore, NaHCO3 must be reapplied often enough to prevent recolonization by these pathogens. An advantage of NaHCO3 over NaF, SDS, and other antimicrobial agents is its safety, availability, and low cost.

IT **127-65-1** 144-55-8, biological studies 151-21-3, biological studies 298-14-6 7487-88-9, biological studies 7647-14-5, biological studies 7681-49-4, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological

study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(antibacterial activity of)

L15 ANSWER 20 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:204837 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:204837
TITLE: Comparative study of collagen iodination techniques
AUTHOR(S): Hartmann, D. J.; Ronziere, M. C.; Grimaud, J. A.; Herbage, D.; Ville, G. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Radioanal., Inst. Pasteur de Lyon, Lyon, 69365, Fr.
SOURCE: Radioaktive Isotope in Klinik und Forschung (**1980**), 14(2), 533-40
CODEN: RIKFD7; ISSN: 0252-9440
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO Radioaktive Isotope in Klinik und Forschung (**1980**), 14(2), 533-40
CODEN: RIKFD7; ISSN: 0252-9440
AB **Skin** type I collagen was labeled with 125I by a chem. method (a modification of the chloramine-T procedure of W. M. Hunger and F. C. Greenwood, 1962), an enzymic method (with lactoperoxidase and H2O2), and a coupling method (with 125I-labeled Bolton-Hunter reagent according to F. J. Roll et al., 1979). Iodination yields, sp. activities, and immunoreactivities of 125I labeled collagens prepd. by the 3 methods are given. Denaturation products (analyzed by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis) from the labeled collagens are similar to those from native collagen. CNBr cleavage of collagen labeled with the Bolton-Hunter reagent was similar to that of ref. collagen; however, cleavage of collagen labeled by chem. or enzymic iodination was incomplete. Selection of labeling technique is discussed briefly.
IT **127-65-1**
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(in collagens radioiodination, enzymic and coupling methods compared to)

L15 ANSWER 21 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:27834 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:27834
TITLE: Asthma due to industrial use of chloramine
AUTHOR(S): Bourne, M. S.; Flindt, M. L. H.; Walker, J. Miles
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PT, UK
SOURCE: British Medical Journal (**1979**), 2(6181), 10-12
CODEN: BMJOAE; ISSN: 0007-1447
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
SO British Medical Journal (**1979**), 2(6181), 10-12
CODEN: BMJOAE; ISSN: 0007-1447
AB Seven brewery workers developed asthmatic symptoms after using chloramine-T (I) [**127-65-1**] powder as a sterilizing agent (0.25-2%). They gave pos. weal and flare reactions to **skin** -prick tests with solns. of I at strengths that caused no reactions in unexposed controls. Symptoms did not recur once the men had been removed from areas in which I was handled. Thus, measures should be taken to ensure that I is not inhaled.
IT **127-65-1**
RL: POL (Pollutant); OCCU (Occurrence)
(air pollution by, occupational exposure to, asthma from, in brewery workers)

L15 ANSWER 22 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1979:433962 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 91:33962

TITLE: Fungicidal action of phenol preparations and preparations containing active halogens
AUTHOR(S): Tadeusiak, Barbara
CORPORATE SOURCE: Zakl. Toksykol. Sanit., Panstw. Zakl. Hig., Warsaw, Pol.
SOURCE: Roczniki Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny (**1979**), 30(1), 89-95
CODEN: RPZHAW; ISSN: 0035-7715
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Polish

SO Roczniki Panstwowego Zakladu Higieny (**1979**), 30(1), 89-95
CODEN: RPZHAW; ISSN: 0035-7715

AB Fungicidal concns. of PhOH [108-95-2], Sagrotan (I-II-III mixt.) [61840-52-6], Septyl (IV-p-tert-amylophenol mixt.) [57158-57-3], chloramine [**127-65-1**], and Wescodyne (polyglycol ether-iodine complex) [8050-84-8] for Trychophyton gypseum exposed for 10 min in suspension were 1.60, 1.50, 1.70, 0.05, and 0.05%, resp. Resp. values for Microsporum gypseum were 1.30, 0.60, 0.70, 0.50, and 0.40%, and for Candida albicans 1.10, 0.40, 0.30, 0.02, and 0.01%. Wescodyne at 5.0%, Sagrotan at 1.5%, and PhOH at 2.0% disinfected metal surfaces within 10 min, whereas porous brick surfaces were disinfected by 5.0% chloramine, 2.0% Sagrotan, or 2.0% Septyl within 2 h.

ST **skin** fungi disinfectant

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants and Antiseptics
Fungicides and Fungistats
(for **skin** fungi control)

IT 108-95-2, biological studies **127-65-1** 8050-84-8 57158-57-3 61840-52-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(**skin** fungi control by, on surfaces)

19 ANSWER 6 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:464743 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:64743
TITLE: Chlorine-releasing organic active agents against retroviruses
INVENTOR(S): Vandevelde, Michel; Margery, Helene
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Previsan S. A., Luxembourg
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9107876	A1	19910613	WO 1990-EP2111	19901205
W: AU, CA, FI, JP, NO				
RW: AT, BE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CH, CM, DE, DK, ES, FR, GA, GB, GR, IT, LU, ML, MR, NL, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9168706	A1	19910626	AU 1991-68706	19901205
EP 504184	A1	19920923	EP 1990-917709	19901205
EP 504184	B1	19960904		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 05505390	T2	19930812	JP 1991-500137	19901205
AT 142075	E	19960915	AT 1990-917709	19901205

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1989-203106 19891206
WO 1990-EP2111 19901205

AB Cl-releasing org. compds., such as chlorozodin, halozone and chloramines, are virucides for retroviruses, esp. HIV (human immunodeficiency **virus**). The compds. are usable for surface disinfection. Chlorozodin (1/1,500 diln.) totally inhibited the replication of HIV-1 in Supt-1 cells in vitro. Formulation examples are given.

15 ANSWER 8 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:202937 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:153447
TITLE: Multivariate QSAR analysis of a **skin** sensitization database
AUTHOR(S): Cronin, M. T. D.; Basketter, D. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Pharmacy, Liverpool John Moores Univ., Liverpool, L3 3AF, UK
SOURCE: SAR and QSAR in Environmental Research (**1994**), 2(3), 159-79
CODEN: SQERED; ISSN: 1062-936X
PUBLISHER: Gordon & Breach
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

TI Multivariate QSAR analysis of a **skin** sensitization database
SO SAR and QSAR in Environmental Research (**1994**), 2(3), 159-79
CODEN: SQERED; ISSN: 1062-936X
AB There is a regulatory requirement for the potential of a new chem. to cause **skin** sensitization to be assessed. This requirement is presently fulfilled by the use of animal tests. In this study a data base of heterogeneous org. compds. from the guinea pig maximization test has been subjected to multivariate QSAR anal. The compds. were described both by whole mol. parameters and structural features assocd. with likely sites of reactivity. Principal component anal. was applied to the data set and although it functions reasonably well to reduce the dimensionality of a large data matrix, it is only moderately useful as a predictive tool when descriptors were chosen rationally. Stepwise discriminant anal. produces a fourteen parameter model, of which twelve were structural features assocd. with reactivity. This however predicts only 82.6% of compds. correctly after cross validation. There is trend for the linear discriminant anal. model to predict compds. as non sensitizers, suggesting that the parameters incorporated were not wholly suitable for discriminating between the two classes. Another criticism of linear discriminant anal. is that it may be unable to cope with the likely embedded data structure. With this in mind, the structural alerts may be better employed in an expert system, to identify potential hazard, where they will not suffer the limitations of a statistical model.
ST multivariate QSAR **skin** sensitizer toxicity database
IT Thiocyanates
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(iso; multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Quantitative structure-activity relationship
(multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Acid chlorides
Alcohols, biological studies
Aldehydes, biological studies
Amines, biological studies
Anhydrides
Ketones, biological studies
Organic compounds, biological studies
Phenols, biological studies
Radicals, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Lactones
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(C8, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Peroxides, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(acyl, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(aliph., multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization

database)
IT Dermatitis
(allergic, contact, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(di-, C21-alicyclic, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Alkanes, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(halo, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Statistics and Statistical analysis
(multivariate, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(secondary, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Information science and technology
(system, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT Chemicals
(toxic, multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)
IT 50-00-0, Formaldehyde, biological studies 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 52-51-7 55-55-0 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 60-12-8, Benzeneethanol 60-35-5, Acetamide, biological studies 62-53-3, Benzenamine, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol, biological studies 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 77-90-7 77-93-0, Triethyl citrate 79-06-1, 2-Propenamide, biological studies 80-54-6 81-14-1, Musk ketone 81-15-2, Musk xylene 83-66-9, Musk ambrette 85-44-9, 1,3-Isobenzofurandione 87-17-2, Salicylanilide 88-88-0 91-64-5, 2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one 92-48-8 93-15-2 93-51-6 93-99-2 94-09-7 94-13-3, Propyl paraben 94-26-8, Butyl paraben 96-35-5 97-00-7 97-23-4 97-53-0 97-54-1 97-59-6 97-64-3, Ethyl lactate 98-11-3D, Benzenesulfonic acid, alkyl derivs. 99-76-3 99-96-7, biological studies 102-71-6, biological studies 103-26-4 103-95-7 104-46-1 104-53-0, Benzenepropanal 104-54-1 104-55-2 106-24-1, Geraniol 106-47-8, biological studies 106-50-3, 1,4-Benzenediamine, biological studies 107-15-3, 1,2-Ethanediamine, biological studies 107-75-5 108-90-7, biological studies 109-23-9, Methylene distearamide 110-26-9 111-76-2, 2-Butoxyethanol 111-82-0, Methyl laurate 111-96-6, Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether 112-30-1, 1-Decanol 112-34-5, Butyl dioxitol 112-61-8, Octadecanoic acid methyl ester 118-55-8 118-58-1 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 119-84-6 120-47-8, Ethyl-4-hydroxybenzoate 120-51-4 120-57-0, 1,3-Benzodioxole-5-carboxaldehyde 121-32-4 121-33-5 121-57-3 121-79-9 122-78-1, Benzeneacetaldehyde 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 123-11-5, biological studies 123-31-9, 1,4-Benzenediol, biological studies **127-65-1** 128-37-0, biological studies 128-95-0 134-96-3 137-03-1, 2-Heptylcyclopentanone 138-86-3, Limonene 139-28-6 140-67-0 149-30-4, 2(3H)-Benzothiazolethione 150-13-0 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulphate, biological studies 452-86-8 484-33-3 499-83-2, 2,6-Pyridinedicarboxylic acid 514-10-3 532-32-1, Sodium benzoate 552-30-7 591-27-5 605-65-2 617-73-2 633-96-5 675-20-7, 2-Piperidone 693-06-1 693-23-2, Dodecanedioic acid 719-96-0 818-61-1 922-68-9 923-26-2 942-91-6 1125-88-8 1220-94-6 1335-06-4 1459-93-4 1523-13-3 1523-18-8 1523-19-9 1843-03-4 1888-91-1, Acetyl caprolactam 1941-79-3, Diperoxyazelaic acid 2005-08-5 2050-08-0, Amyl salicylate 2311-91-3 2374-65-4 2437-25-4, Dodecanenitrile 2530-33-8 2563-07-7 2611-82-7 2630-39-9 2687-94-7, n-Octyl pyrrolidone 2785-87-7 2871-01-4 3058-35-3, Pernonanoic acid 3302-10-1, 3,5,5-Trimethylhexanoic acid 3380-34-5

3389-54-6, n-Benzoyl pyrrolidine 3839-46-1 4418-26-2 4430-31-3, Octahydrocoumarin 4548-53-2 5307-14-2 5349-99-5 5392-40-5 5396-38-3, 4-tert-Butyl anisole 5554-24-5 6039-32-3 6064-63-7, .alpha.-Hydroxycaproic acid 6180-61-6 6259-76-3, Hexyl salicylate 6440-58-0 6485-40-1 7493-74-5, Allyl phenoxy acetate 7747-53-7 8003-22-3, C.I. Solvent Yellow 33 9004-82-4, Sodium lauryl ether sulfate 10476-95-6 10543-57-4 10605-21-7, Methyl 1H-benzimidazole-2-carbamate 13074-65-2 13189-55-4 13189-56-5 13822-09-8 14041-81-7 15869-79-1 16424-35-4 16432-55-6 18127-01-0 18362-51-1 18871-14-2 20275-88-1, 3-Oxohexadecane sulfonic acid sodium salt 20721-50-0 22839-47-0 23224-41-1 23696-85-7 25134-36-5 25322-68-3 25564-22-1 26530-20-1 26545-51-7, Diethyltoluamide 26952-21-6, Isooctanol 28469-73-0 30007-47-7 30551-17-8, Nonadienal 33696-04-7 34590-94-8, Dipropylene glycol methyl ether 36574-66-0D, N-Coco acyl derivs. 36727-29-4 39189-74-7 39236-46-9 39350-49-7 43052-87-5 51115-67-4 52904-95-7, Cyclohexadienedione 55965-84-9 56011-02-0 56932-44-6 57378-68-4 58430-94-7, 3,5,5-Trimethylhexyl acetate 58777-18-7 59052-82-3, Cyclododecyl formate 59875-96-6 66280-55-5, Dodecanediperoxoic acid 68039-48-5 68039-49-6 68409-45-0 68867-56-1 68890-66-4 70356-09-1 71145-54-5 71449-79-1 71672-82-7 73544-72-6 81230-05-9, Diiso-stearyl malate 81561-77-5 91125-43-8 91459-83-5 94354-68-4 102059-70-1 112453-37-9 138614-03-6 161257-72-3 161257-73-4 161257-74-5 161257-75-6 161257-76-7 161257-77-8 161257-78-9 161257-79-0 161257-80-3 161257-81-4 161257-82-5 161273-08-1 161273-09-2 161273-10-5 161273-11-6 161273-12-7 161273-14-9 161273-15-0 161273-16-1 161273-17-2 161273-18-3 161273-19-4 161300-73-8 161334-36-7
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(multivariate QSAR anal. of **skin** sensitization database)

L15 ANSWER 9 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:503423 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:103423
TITLE: Synergistic disinfectants comprising oxygen-releasing compounds, for **skin** and wounds
INVENTOR(S): Kramer, Axel
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hepper, Martin, Germany; Kaiser, Roland
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 5 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4137544	A1	19930513	DE 1991-4137544	19911112 <--
DE 4137544	C2	19980730		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1991-4137544 19911112
TI Synergistic disinfectants comprising oxygen-releasing compounds, for **skin** and wounds
PI DE 4137544 A1 **19930513**

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI DE 4137544	A1	19930513	DE 1991-4137544	19911112 <--
DE 4137544	C2	19980730		

AB Synergistic, broad-spectrum, nonirritant disinfectants for **skin**, mucosa and wounds, comprise an O-releasing compd. combined with a Cl-releasing compd., a quaternary NH4 compd., a cationic surfactant, taurolidine, Al chloride-urea, aliph. carboxylate, urea, allantoin, panthenol and/or lactic acid. A mixt. of H2O2, NaClO and Na tosylchloramide synergistically inhibited the growth of Pseudomonas aeruginosa, in vitro.
ST disinfectant synergism wound **skin**

IT Mucous membrane
Skin
Wound
(disinfectants for, synergistic, contg. oxygen-releasing compds.)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(microbicidal compns. contg., synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)
IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(alkylbenzyldimethyl, chlorides, disinfectant compns. contg., synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)
IT Surfactants
(cationic, microbicidal compns. contg., synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)
IT Hydroperoxides
Peroxides, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(org., disinfectant compns. contg., synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)
IT Acids, uses
RL: USES (Uses)
(org., peroxy, disinfectant compns. contg., synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)
IT Carboxylic acids, compounds
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(salts, microbicidal compns. contg., synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(synergistic, oxygen releasing compds.-contg. compns., for **skin** and wounds)
IT 8044-71-1, Cetrimide
RL: USES (Uses)
(disinfectant compns. contg., synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)
IT 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, mixts., uses 57-13-6D, Urea, mixts. 77-92-9D, Citric acid, mixts., uses 79-09-4D, Propionic acid, mixts., uses 81-13-0D, Panthenol, mixts. 97-59-6D, Allantoin, mixts. **127-65-1D**, Tosylchloramide sodium, mixts. 7681-52-9D, mixts. 18917-91-4D, Aluminum lactate, mixts. 19388-87-5D, Taurolidine, mixts. 71251-02-0D, mixts. 149202-36-8 149202-37-9 149202-38-0 149202-39-1 149202-40-4 149202-41-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(disinfectant, synergistic, for **skin** and wounds)

L15 ANSWER 10 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:497241 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:97241
TITLE: Aqueous chloramine T solutions as **skin** disinfectants: chemical composition, reactivity, and toxicity
AUTHOR(S): Gottardi, Waldemar
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Hyg., Univ. Innsbruck, Innsbruck, A-6010, Austria
SOURCE: Archiv der Pharmazie (Weinheim, Germany) (**1992**), 325(7), 377-84
CODEN: ARPMAS; ISSN: 0365-6233
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: German
TI Aqueous chloramine T solutions as **skin** disinfectants: chemical composition, reactivity, and toxicity
SO Archiv der Pharmazie (Weinheim, Germany) (**1992**), 325(7), 377-84
CODEN: ARPMAS; ISSN: 0365-6233

AB In aq. solns. of Chloramine T (CAT), caused by dissocn., hydrolysis and disproportionation processes, seven different kinds of mols. emerge (HOCl, OCl-, R-NCl-, R-NHCl, R-NCl2, and R-NH- [R = CH3-C6H4-SO2]). Their equil. concns. have been calcd. using an iteration process (polynom of 4th degree) as a function of cCAT (0.003-10%) and pH (0.14): - The (abs.) concn. of "free chlorine" ([HOCl]+[OCl-]) is surprisingly low showing a max. concn. of HOCl in the whole concn. and pH range of only 2.10-7 mol/L (0.014 ppm). The relative equil. concns. of the N-chlorinated toluene sulfonamide species R-NCl-, R-NHCl, and R-NHCl, and R-NCl2, virtually alone responsible for the oxidizing and thus disinfectant properties, owing to the extremely low concns. of free chlorine, are influenced in the concn. range relevant for practice (>0.1%) only by the pH-value: At pH > 7 the whole oxidn. capacity if present as R-NCl- (pH 7:99.6%; pH 8: 99.96%), while at pH < 3 it is formed by R-NHCl and R-NCl2. On the basis of a valuation of the chlorinating power of the halogene contg. species (establishment of ests. for the specific reactivities) conclusions concerning the general activity of CAT solns. against biol. materials as a function of pH have been drawn, showing at pH .gtoreq. 8 a nearly const. (i.e. pH independent) reactivity, at pH < 8, however, an increase of reactivity can be expected, which nevertheless is limited by the decreasing soly. of the system CAT/H2O at pH < 7. The danger of **skin** injuries caused by unintended over-dosage as compared to hypochlorite, is therefore reduced to a great extent. Toxic side effects caused by resorption processes largely can be excluded in the pH range 7-9, while the formation of chlorine covers typical for active chlorine compds. is not considered a toxic potential since the uppermost layer of the horny **skin** is renewed continuously. In the light of a comparison with aq. chlorine (hypochlorite) the advantages of CAT as a **skin** disinfectant are set forth. They are mainly founded on an acceptable compromise between sufficient microbicidal power and a low halogene demand and **skin** irritation.

ST chloramine T aq soln **skin** disinfectant

IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
(chloramine T aq. soln., for **skin**, chem. compn. and reactivity and toxicity of)

IT Drug bioavailability
(of chloramine T, from aq. topical soln., as **skin** disinfectant)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(solns., topical, of choramine T, as **skin** disinfectant, chem. compn. and reactivity and toxicity of)

IT **127-65-1**, Chloramine T
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(aq. soln., as **skin** disinfectant, chem. compn. and reactivity and toxicity of)

IT 70-55-3 144-86-5 473-34-7 7790-92-3, Hypochlorous acid 12552-70-4 12552-95-3 14380-61-1, Hypochlorite
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(in aq. chloramine T soln., as **skin** disinfectant)

L15 ANSWER 11 OF 29 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:189178 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:189178
TITLE: Comparison of the local lymph node assay with the guinea pig maximization test for the detection of a range of contact allergens
AUTHOR(S): Basketter, D. A.; Scholes, E. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unilever Environ. Saf. Lab., Sharnbrook/Bedford, MK44 1LQ, UK
SOURCE: Food and Chemical Toxicology (**1992**), 30(1), 65-9
CODEN: FCTOD7; ISSN: 0278-6915
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 28 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:881366 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:260521
TITLE: Disinfecting cleaners containing chloramine-T and enzymes
INVENTOR(S): Thamm, Ruediger
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Roehm G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 8 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4343128	A1	19950622	DE 1993-4343128	19931217

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1993-4343128 19931217

AB Compns. contg. builders, alk. compds., surfactants, chloramine-T, enzymes (protease, amylase, and/or lipase), and additives, prepd. by spray drying, show good detergency and bactericidal, fungicidal, and **virus** -inactivating properties.